ADV. 28.3.35

At The University

The thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Sports Association will be held in the Refectory tonight. During the lunch hour noon-time the first weekly meeting of the Student Christian Movement will be held this year will take place in the Lady Symon Hall.

At the medical students' annual meeting this week the following officers were elected to hold office during the ensuing year:—President, Dr. F. H. Beare, secretary, Mr. C. F. Chapple; treasurer, Mr. R. C. Burnard; assistant secretary, Messrs. G. M. Turnbull and R. H. Eltz; secretary of clinical branch, Mr. W. O. Birks; editor of the medical students' magazine, Mr. G. M. Watson; assistant editor, Mr. D. O. Rutherford.

The second week of the tennis tournament will begin on Saturday, when play will start shortly after noon. Ties for Saturday will be posted on the Refectory notice board tomorrow.

Voting for the annual union and men's union elections will cease on Saturday. Students have been recording their votes since Monday, and this year's poll is expected to be as large as any during the past six years.

In the Rennie lecture theatre on Tuesday members of the science students' association will welcome the students at a general meeting. During the evening a number of films will be shown, and afterwards those present will be entertained at supper in the Refectory. The evening's fifth annual swimming of the men's swimming club will be held in the Crystal Pool, Unley.

Mail 30.3.35

PLANS TO DEVELOP ANTARCTICA

Melbourne Man in London

LONDON, Saturday.—Sir Macpherson Robertson, in an interview on his arrival from Melbourne this morning, said that one of the main objects of his visit was to start a movement to develop Antarctica.

"Sir Douglas Mawson has told me that the Antarctic has all the potentialities of Alaska, from which the United States has made hundreds of millions of pounds since Britain rejected the opportunity to buy it," he said.

"I will first endeavor to initiate British whaling ventures in Antarctica in view of the danger of Japan establishing herself there too shortly. I am prepared to back a suitable enterprise financially, because I feel that whaling can be made the spearhead of intensive development."

Adv. 30.3.35

Twelve University Degrees Conferred

A special conferring of degrees was held in the Elder Hall in the Adelaide area of the University of Adelaide. The Chancellor (Sir George Murray) presided, and conferred the degrees and diplomas. There were 12 candidates.

The Dean of the Faculty of Law (Professor A. L. Campbell) presented for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws—Leonard Dale Hunkin, Kenneth Lyle Litchfield, and Brian Anthony Mullen.

The Dean of the Faculty of Arts (Professor T. Harvey Johnston) presented for the Degree of Master of Science—Duncan Campbell Swan, B.Sc. (Western Australia), and for the Degree of Bachelor of Science—Frederick Henry Lawson, and Kevin Carroll Pain.

The Acting Dean of the Faculty of Agricultural Science (Professor J. B. V. Richardson) presented for the Honors Degree of Bachelor of Agricultural Science—Henry Kenneth Kemp, B.Ag.Sc.

The Dean of the Faculty of Music (Dr. H. Ernest Davies) presented for the Diploma of Music—Kathleen Anne Ashton.

The Acting Chairman of the Board of Pharmaceutical Studies (Professor J. G. Wood) presented for the Diploma of Pharmacy—Robert Hugo Eitz.

The Council of the University of Adelaide announced yesterday that an Ernest Ayres scholarship in botany had been awarded to Miss Ruth Watson, a Bachelor of Science, who graduated at the University last year. The subject of Miss Watson's investigation was "Nitrogen metabolism in relation to water content and the drought resistance to plants."

Leave of absence was granted yesterday by the Council of the University of Adelaide to Miss Jessie Cowan (University librarian) to enable him to accept a Carnegie Visitors' Grant to go to America to study library methods there.

Adv. 14.3.35

Intermediate And Leaving English

From "Parent":—The examiners' reports on Intermediate and leaving English papers, lately published, seem to justify recent criticism that, from a practical point of view, the syllabus requires overhauling. The examiners comment upon the inability of many candidates to write simple, direct, sensible English. They deplore common faults in expression, words misused or not understood, slipshod punctuation, and so on. Yet it was necessary for certain textbooks to be crammed in such close detail as (vide one question) to recite half a dozen selected poets and minor poets to be placed in chronological order! The time available at secondary schools for this subject could be better spent. If candidates are to write well, then the best current prose should be read and imitated for style. Some vigorous, healthy poems could be studied. The meaning of many words has changed entirely since Shakespeare's plays were written. One of the passages to be explained by intermediate candidates was "Good beauties, let me sustain no scorn; I am very compatible even to the least sinister usage." I fail to see how intensive (and often forced) study of archaic utterances such as that can help to overcome the faults and weaknesses in the writing of English, annually complained of by the examiners. The sewing up of so many textbooks to enable examination papers (about one based upon each textbook) to be answered, drastically cuts down the time that could be devoted to practice in the writing of correct, lucid English.

News has been received that Dr. Brian Macgraith, a South Australian Rhodes scholar, has been elected by Magdalen College, Oxford, the Edward Chapman prize for his research work in medicine, this prize is open to all branches of science.

MRS. Berry-Smith, of Cambridge terrace, Malvern, must have been pleased when she read that Engineer Commander Berry-Smith, of H.M.A.S. Australia, had been made a member of the Victorian Order following upon H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester's safe return to England after his Dominions tour.

Commander Raydon Berry-Smith is her son, and was educated at the Adelaide High School and at Adelaide University, at which he took his engineering degree in 1917. He entered the Australian Navy during the war, and was subsequently in the North Sea. Lieutenant-Commander Jefferson Walker, another M.V.O. recipient, is a son-in-law of Mrs. A. S. Cheadle, of Walkerville.

News 2.4.35

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Important Ruling

An important ruling concerning the requirements of persons desiring to be admitted to the Bar was made in the Full Court today by Mr. Justice Angas Parsons, Mr. Justice Napier, and Mr. Justice Piper.

Brian Anthony Mullen, of Unley, applied for permission to be admitted to the Bar after having passed the three years' articles. Under the rules articled clerks must serve four years before they are admitted. Mullens had passed the Diploma of Commerce prior to entering articles, but he had to possess the full requirements of the court, which provided for the intermediate certificate in arithmetic, but he had other subjects described by the Bachelor of Laws course.

Mullens had his intermediate certificate and one other subject, and he asked the court to regard the Diploma of Commerce as an additional unit.

The court held, however, that although the Diploma of Commerce was a useful adjunct, it could not be taken as equivalent to the requirements of two other subjects in the law course.

Exemptions had been granted before, said Mr. Justice Angas Parsons, but never before on the grounds that the Diploma of Commerce was regarded as the equivalent of two subjects in the law course.

Mr. G. D. Rollison appeared for Mullens, and Mr. R. J. Clarke for the Law Society, the former having offered no opposition to the application.

Adv. 3.4.35

WHALING IN THE ANTARCTIC

Sir Douglas Mawson On Possibilities

SYDNEY COMPANY SEEKS AID

"Apparently Sir MacPherson Robertson is not aware that, since 1929, there has been a whaling company in Sydney, awaiting more financial support," said Sir Douglas Mawson yesterday, referring to a message from London in which Sir MacPherson Robertson was reported to have said that his main object in visiting London was to initiate a movement to develop Antarctica. The message also reported Sir Douglas Mawson as having said that Antarctica had all the possibilities of Alaska.

Sir Douglas Mawson

Sir Douglas Mawson said yesterday that he had given Alaska as an example of the necessity for taking stock of the territory before parting with it. Within a few years of the United States taking over land which Britain could have bought, but believed worthless, gold to the value of the British national debt at that time had been taken out of the territory.

"The Australian company is now seeking Government aid," added Sir Douglas Mawson, "and Sir MacPherson Robertson's objective might have been given effect to long ago. I am sure the Federal Government would be prepared to make matters as easy as possible in regard to taxation and the incidence of the Navigation Act for the sake of establishing a new industry. It may be necessary to employ Norwegian harpooners at first—the task requires training, experience, and temperament—but they would be good stock to import into Australia. Apart from that, a lot of employment could be found for Australians.

British Hold On Industry

"Many companies operating in the Antarctic which appear to be Norwegian are actually British companies," he continued. "The income tax on companies in Britain is very high, and considerable savings can be made by registering the company in Norway. Wages are low there, and another reason for engaging Norwegian crews is that they are experts at modern whaling. The Antarctic Greenland whale, has been killed off. The larger and more active Antarctic whale never moves at less than eight knots, and at top he moves at about 13 knots, so it would be impossible to chase him in a rowing boat. You could shoot 90 per cent. of the work on a whaler could be done by unskilled hands, but at present the harpooners are rather easy labor, and naturally they are inclined to fill the other places in the crew with their own countrymen.

In 1929, he said, two whaling companies were formed in Australia, and one was still in existence in Sydney. They had tried but known, the slump made it even easier for them to obtain money, for some Norwegian factory ships were actually working on loan money from the British Government, which gave them very easy terms to keep work in the shipyards at Belfast. Another strong hold which Britain had on this industry was the fact that Lever Brothers bought practically the whole of the Antarctic catch.

Sir Douglas Mawson pointed out that the Antarctic Continent was five days' journey from Tasmania, and five weeks' from Norway. It might be advanced that it still had to be sent in old tankers, a far cheaper method than sending the factory ship back to Europe.

Concerning the mineral possibilities of Antarctica, he said that it was difficult to compare with Alaska, which had a large tract of land above the above line, but Antarctic outcrops were quite rich in minerals, but were very limited in area.

The council of the University of Adelaide has awarded the Thornber Bursary for 1935 to Miss Gwenneth G. Woodard, of Woodlands School, Glenelg. This bursary is awarded annually by the Institute of Associated Teachers.

Professor A. K. Macbeth, Assistant Professor of Chemistry at the University of Adelaide, will return by the Orsova today after five months' investigations abroad.

Professors A. C. V. Melbourne and A. K. Macbeth have been appointed by the Council of the University of Adelaide to represent it at the celebrations of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the University of Queensland. Both professors are members of the teaching staff of the University of Queensland, and graduates of the University of Adelaide.

Professor A. K. Macbeth.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

From "The Advertiser" April 3, 1885

FROM the report of the proceedings of the University Council it is evident that this institution is likely to be exempt from the contagion of depression which is at present afflicting the colony. It has issued a programme of new enterprises in the development of education which is both refreshing and practical. Since the commencement of the current year three new professors have been added to the staff—Professors Rennie (chemistry), Watson (anatomy), and Ives (music).

Adv. 4.4.35

SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE

Australian Institute Growing

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BRANCH FORMED

Professor A. E. V. Richardson, Director of the Waite Institute, is the first president of the Australian Institute of Agricultural Science, a branch of which was formed in this State last week, with an initial membership of 26.

The institute was established in Melbourne on January 17. Its main objectives are to promote the advancement of agricultural science and to further the interests of agriculture in Australia; to encourage a national policy of agricultural research, and the interchange of ideas between scientific workers in agricultural science; and, broadly, to promote the welfare of the profession and raise its status in the community.

The development of agricultural science as a profession has been largely a post-war consequence. The number of Australian University graduates in the agricultural sphere of activity, of whom are engaged in agricultural research, administration, and education, for in a commercial sphere of activity, Degree courses in agricultural science are provided at the Universities of Queensland, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Western Australia. The Adelaide faculty is the youngest, and was formed in 1929.

The officers of the South Australian branch, appointed at a meeting on Wednesday last, are:—President, Professor J. A. Prescott; sub-editor, Mr. H. Wright; secretary, Mr. J. A. Mc Donald; treasurer, Mr. C. S. Piper; committee, the above with the Principal of the Roseworthy Agricultural College (Dr. A. R. Callaghan), and the Deputy Chief Horticultural Instructor (Mr. A. G. Strickland).

Efficiency Needed

The Australian President (Professor Richardson), in a message written for the first issue of the journal of the Australian Institute of Agricultural Science," said that, whatever might be the result of the present disparity of output which were exercising the minds of British and foreign statesmen, there was no conceivable doubt that our primary industries must be conducted with the maximum of efficiency if they were to compete with similar industries in other countries. Pending the restoration of world prosperity, the most practical method of achieving such a result was to reduce production costs and exploit every avenue for applying science to production. The